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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., MAY 20, 1897.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The provincial elections in the Province of Quebec held last week resulted in the complete overthrow of the Flynn government. While it was generally conceded that the opposition would make some gains, no one, not even the Liberals themselves, were prepared for the landslide which occurred. In the last legislature the government had a majority of about twenty-five; the present house will contain twenty-four Conservatives and forty-nine Liberals. The premier escaped defeat in Gaspe by only eight votes. The only explanation that can be given of this overturn is the desire of the electors of Quebec to strengthen Mr. Laurier at Ottawa. It is generally admitted that the Flynn government has been fairly economical and has endeavored to honestly administer the affairs of the province. It succeeded in placing the financial affairs of Quebec in a much more satisfactory condition than they were left by the Mercier administration and urged this upon the electors as a claim on their confidence. The verdict of the electorate has been decisive and it now only remains to the Flynn government to step down and out.

The result will tend to very materially strengthen the position of the Dominion government. Of all the provinces Quebec gives the largest following to Mr. Laurier. It was thought, however, that the policy of the government in the Manitoba School Settlement and the attitude of the Roman Catholic bishops on the question had weakened Mr. Laurier's hold on the province, and that if the elections were held again, the Liberals might possibly find themselves in a minority. The result proves conclusively that the majority in Quebec approve of the school settlement and that the bishops either do not possess or have not exerted the influence they have been supposed to have over the "habitants." It is clear that the Manitoba School Question is now a thing of the past, as a matter of practical politics. The result is also an indirect approval of the recent tariff changes. It was claimed that these changes had caused much inconvenience and uncertainty and were exceedingly unpopular in business circles. The return of five Liberals and one Conservative in the city of Montreal, the largest business centre in the Dominion, goes to show that if there is such a feeling it certainly has not manifested itself in this election. It is clear that the French Canadians are gratified at having a premier of their own race at Ottawa and have taken this opportunity of expressing their confidence in him and thus strengthening his position. Mr. Marchand, who will be the next premier of Quebec, is a man of good standing in his province, has a clean record and will no doubt endeavor to honestly and faithfully administer the affairs of the province.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The tariff, introduced by the Liberal Government and now in operation, cannot truthfully be said to exemplify to any appreciable extent the Free Trade principles of the party. In many respects it is a protective tariff still, and will because of that, in our opinion, prove more acceptable to the manufacturing, mercantile and business people generally, than if it had introduced sweeping changes along Free Trade lines. The enquiries recently made by Mr. Fielding and Sir Richard Cartwright evidently convinced them that the time has not yet arrived in Canada to abandon the protective principle in the imposition of duties, and as a consequence there have been comparatively few changes in the tariff, as it stood under the conservative administration. Among the few that have been made, however, there are some striking ones.

Corn has been placed on the free list, except when imported for distillers' use. The former duty was 7½ cents per bushel. Corn meal has been reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents per bushel. The duty on wheat is 12½ cent per bushel instead of 15 cents, and on flour 15 cent per barrel instead of 60 cents. On sugar the duty is lower. There is an increase of 15 cent

per gallon on spirits while ale, beer and porter remain as before. There is a substantial increase on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes paying \$1.00 more and cut tobacco 5 cents per pound in advance of the former duty. The duty on Iron has been considerably reduced; while that on cottons has been increased. The preferential clause in the Tariff is its most striking feature. The special purpose of this provision is to give the produce of Great Britain a preference in Canadian markets, and also the products of any other Country regarded by the Government as coming "on the whole" within the terms of the Resolution. Questions of very considerable importance are likely to arise, and in fact have already arisen under this provision and there is reason to believe that if the tariff door is thus thrown open to the products of the mother country it would be impossible to close it to Germany and Belgium and other countries which under the provisions of Imperial treaties are entitled to the same treatment as Great Britain herself. It may yet be found that this clause of the tariff will prove inoperative in the restricted form proposed by the Government. In the meantime however it has met with favorable comment in the British press and is regarded as an evidence of Canada's good will to the mother land.

Representatives of the liquor interests have been interviewing Mr. Laurier in regard to the proposed plebiscite on the prohibition question. They have made several requests, among which they ask that the Dominion voters' lists be used in the elections. Mr. Laurier does not seem to have committed himself to anything definite. One thing the Premier does not appear to lose sight of is that the prohibition of the sale of liquor would mean a loss of about eight millions in revenue—or over \$1 50 per head for the whole population of Canada. How this loss of revenue could be made good is a question in his opinion not very easily settled. With all the income from every source it seems the government are not able to keep square with expenditures. Prohibition may therefore mean more than a suppression of the liquor traffic—it may mean direct taxation, something the people never take kindly to.

A Convention has been called to meet at Dorchester, on Saturday next (May 22) to nominate a candidate for the vacancy in the Local legislature caused by the recent appointment of Mr. A. E. Killain as I. C. R. Bridge Inspector. The convention is apparently called in the interest of the Liberal party without any special regard to Local Government issues.

Montreal Star: The Tories are now in the happy position of being able to hit every head they see without fear that they may damage the cranium of a friend.

One result of the almost universal redness of our politics is that the country is not likely to see a provincial rights campaign for a time.

"One of God's Hidden Saints."

The following beautiful tribute to the departed is copied from a Milwaukee (Wisconsin) paper, and sent to THE REVIEW by a correspondent who had the honor of meeting this estimable lady:—

Very recently, the Congregation of the Holy Rosary, having its Mother House at Sinsinawa, Wis., lost a saintly member.

Having joined the Dominican Sisters in her youth, she had for many years given the community a devoted service whether as a teacher of a difficult school, or as Superior of houses, teeming with grave responsibilities. Let the duty be what it might—from washing dishes to demonstrating a difficult theorem in geometry—Sister Helena McLaughlin did it well, perfectly, and with the sweet serenity of true womanly dignity that distinguishes the "Queen by Right Divine, as a woman and as Religieuse, Sister Helena was a model in matters which tax human free will. In affairs where her God-given talents, gifts of mind, and qualities of heart took the path-way that Providence marks out for their exercise, whoever may possess them, her noble character made them superlatively efficacious in impressing upon young hearts lessons of infinite value. Sister Helena died in the Convent of the "Immaculate Conception," Spring Valley, Ill., where she had been teaching since Sept., 1896, having, for the three years previous been Prioress of the Dominican Convent in Oshkosh, Wis. She is so widely known, we send this notice to 'The Citizen,' with the assurance that many of its readers are friends who will send heaven-ward in her behalf, many a fervent prayer.

Cancer Can Be Cured.

For six years I suffered from cancer, and got no relief until I used Burdock Blood Bitters. I used seven bottles faithfully when the cancer gradually dried up and finally disappeared. I am now entirely well and rejoice that by using B. B. B. I have escaped death either from the surgeon's knife or from the cancer itself.
Signed, MRS. ELIZA J. TUFFORD,
Paris, Ont.

NATURE AS AN ARTIST.

Stone Formations on Which Were Found Some Wonderful Pictures.

Pliny, a well known writer of about the time of Christ, mentions having seen an agate the lines and markings of which formed a perfect picture of Apollo and the nine muses. Pliny says that the little children recognized it on sight. In this wonderful natural picture, as well as the artificial drawings, Apollo was represented seated in the midst of the muses, harp in hand.

Majolus, another writer of high standing, saw an agate in the collection of a jeweler at Venice which, when polished, showed a perfect picture of a shepherd with a crook in hand and cloak thrown loosely over his shoulders. In the church of St. John, at Pisa, Italy, there is a piece of stone heavily marked with red, blue and yellow spar, the lines representing an old man with heavy white beard, with a bell in his hand, seated beside a small stream. To the worshippers at St. John's it is known as the St. Anthony stone, the picture upon it being a perfect likeness of that saint, even to the minor details of tunic and bell.

In 1605 some quarrymen in Italy burst open a slab of marble, both sides of which contained an image of St. John the Baptist covered with the skin of a camel. Everything was true to nature—a single exception, the saint had only been provided with one leg and foot. How, when or upon what pretext the Turks were allowed to gain possession of the wonderful relic the writer's authority fails to state. It only adds that the miraculous production is now in the temple of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Directly after the great Johnstown flood D. S. Wingrove, superintendent of the marble yard at the penitentiary at Baltimore, found a slab of marble with lines and veins which made a perfect picture of the fated city of Johnstown and the surrounding country. The sky is plainly marked, as are also the hills and mountains surrounding the town. Piles upon piles of ruins are marked, with an occasional steeple or toppling wall overhanging the scene of awful destruction. Taken all in all, the scientists consider it one of the most wonderful natural formations ever found in America.—Brooklyn Eagle.

EVE ETERNALLY CONFUSED.

An Ohio Picture of Human Nature With Worldwide Point.

As a Cedar motor and trailer approached Wilson avenue recently a woman was noticed dodging about the middle of the street. She was evidently hesitating as to which way to go, but finally crossed to the south track and stood there.

"Cross over to the other side!" roared a group of men on the corner.

"Look out for the car!" screamed a woman on the sidewalk.

The motorist clanged his bell and shouted, and the woman dodged out of harm's way. Then, as the train slowed down, she trotted alongside of the trailer.

"Here, where are you?" shouted the conductor.

In answer to the appeal the woman suddenly appeared around the rear of the trailer and put one foot on the step. Then she changed her mind and trotted to the front end of the car. Here she climbed up and came in the front door. The conductor snapped the bell, and the train started suddenly, tumbling the newcomer on to a fat man. As she straightened up she said:

"This car is going to Fairmount street, isn't it?"

"No, ma'am," replied the conductor, "it's going right the other way."

"There, I just thought it was!" cried the woman. "But you all yelled at me so that I got confused. I don't want to go on this car. Let me off."

So the conductor let her off at the next stopping place, and the last passengers saw of her she was standing on the wrong side of the street waiting for an eastward bound car.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Testing Coal.

An apparatus by which an engineer may test or determine the quality and adaptation of the coal he receives is described in the Boston Journal of Commerce. The test is not intended to be an analysis, but principally to show the amount of fixed carbon in the coal and the percentage of ash. As each carload is received samples are taken from 20 or more parts of the car, thoroughly mixed and quartered, each quarter being also mixed and quartered until the sample is obtained. This sample is then carefully weighed, the volatile matter driven off, weighed again, and the carbon consumed, and the ash weighed. This estimate is important in guarding against the use of coal having an undue percentage of ash. The various coals differ in the percentage of ash which they contain, some Cumberland coals having from 12 to 14 per cent of ash, while a good New river will have as low as 3 or 4 per cent. Thus, though the coals may look alike to the average engineer, the heat value characterizing them is 10 per cent greater in one description than the other, and, ascertaining this, an important saving in the cost of fuel may result.

Arnold's Comment.

As school inspector Matthew Arnold was examining a class in geography one day, and, holding up the poker with which he was about to stir the fire, he asked if any child could tell him where it was manufactured. There was a long silence, broken by the schoolmistress, who remarked nervously that such information was not mentioned in Arnold's geography. "No," said Arnold; "Cornwall's an ass!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Where the Trouble Was.

"Well, girl, Jack and I are to be married at last, and we are so happy."
"Did you and Jack have some trouble in getting your father's consent?"
"No, but papa and I had a lot of trouble in getting Jack's consent."
Pick Me Up.

Liberal Responsibility.

Montreal Star.

It would be strange, indeed, if the Liberals failed to appreciate the national responsibilities that have been rolled upon them during the last year. They are now in a position that has no parallel in the history of the country. Six Governments are out-and-out Liberals; two are coalitions; and the ninth—that of British Columbia—while composed of Federal Conservatives, has little direct relation with Federal politics. In 1867 there were only five governments in the country all told; and the coalition spirit was largely dominant. In 1871, the Liberals came into power in Ontario; and have always held the most populous of the provinces as an exception to the most sweeping Conservative successes. No such Conservative exception exists to-day. As the Toronto Globe says, "practically the Dominion from end to end is in the hands of the Liberals."

And frankly does the Globe admit the responsibility that this state of affairs entails. "The trust," it says "is a great one, and should inspire those in whom it is placed to so conduct themselves that when the time comes to restore it again the verdict will be, well done." But it has happily no delusions as to the difficulties to be met. "Fidelity is not easy," it admits. "The ingenuity of the enemy is unending and he is buoyed up by the memory of numerous successes in the past." Still it thinks that "let it once be known that illegitimate attacks on the treasury are so much time wasted, and the efforts of the assailants will abate." In any case, it presses the need of faithfulness upon the Liberals while the opportunity and responsibility are theirs.

A good deal of this kind of preaching can be indulged in by those who have the ear of the Liberal party without much risk of its being overdone.

The Globe would like to preach this gospel, and Liberals who believe in their party and love their country will do well to heed it.

United States Immigration.

Washington, May 14.—The returns received by the Immigration Bureau during the last seven months show a marked falling off in the number of immigrant arrivals in this country. The number of arrivals during the nine months ended March 31, 1897, was 142,941, as compared with 209,630 for the same period in the fiscal year 1896. This is a decrease of 66,689. During April the decrease at New York alone was 11,439, and during the first eleven days in the present month the falling off at New York was 10,800. Commissioner-General Stamp estimates that the decrease for the entire country during the fiscal year ending June 30 next will not be less than ninety-three thousand, of which New York probably will show seventy thousand.

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I, S. JOHNSON, Esq. My Dear Sir—Fifty years ago this month your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this.
JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan. 1, 1897.

I have used your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for more than fifty years in my family. Have used it for colds, coughs, sore throat, stings, cramps, sore stomach, rheumatism, lameness, colic, toothache, neuralgia, etc., and found it always good every way. I would not let my house be without it. I am a man 71 years old. Johnson's Liniment is my family remedy.
THOMAS CLEVELAND, So. Robinson, Me.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1810, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. I have used it in my family for colds, coughs, colds, lame back, and consider it the best.

JAMES KNOWLTON, Newburg, Me.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle.

If you can't get it send to us. Price 25 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists, Dealers, etc.

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150 bbls. Good Winter Fruit on hand.

Having made arrangements with the Direct Importers, Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers, we are in a position to sell to the city local trade or ship ANYLINES OF GOODS ordered to country dealers at lowest wholesale prices.

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DIRECT IMPORTER

AND

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

Pine Ridge Notes.

MAY 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John Curran and family of West Branch, have moved on to the farm owned by Mr. John McNulty. They intend remaining during the summer months.

Mr. Alex. McNulty is still dangerously ill, but his friends feel that the skilful treatment of Dr. Olloqui, together with the warm weather, will bring about his recovery.

Let us congratulate Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson on the arrival of a son.

Mr. Alex. Morton, a rising young farmer, of this place, has rented the farm lately occupied by Mr. Archie McLeod, and is putting in a large crop. This and his own very large farm will no doubt keep him busy. We wish him every success.

Arbor day was duly observed in this district, the inside of the school being cleaned and decorated and the grounds beautified by trees, etc., after which a short entertainment was given by the pupils, all then going to their homes having spent a pleasant afternoon.

Gossip says that we will soon lose a fair one from among us. We ought not to regret this, knowing that our loss will be some one else's gain.

We regret to say that our postmaster, who has most worthily filled the office for several years, has resigned. There is talk of the office being moved lowered down in the district. Let us hope not. It is too far to travel for mail.

Our enterprising little village boasts of a doctor newly fledged.

Mrs. Geo. Cail, of West Branch, is visiting friends in Pine Ridge.

Mr. Wm. Girvan is setting out an orchard, principally apple trees. Mr. John Jackson is also setting out a new orchard. The trees are especially fine ones, having been grown in the nursery of Mr. Wm. Lennox, of West Branch. Mr. Jackson patronizes home nurseries.

Mrs. Katie Morton and family have been quite ill with la grippe, but are recovering.

Our Sunday School, which had been closed during the winter months, has again opened under the superintendence of Mr. Robt. McNulty. The attendance is very encouraging.

"Topsy."

Take K D C for sour stomach and sickheadache.

A Novel Lobster Factory.

One of the most novel institutions in connection with the fishing industry is that of a floating lobster cannery. The idea was originated by J. M. Shand, a lobster packer along the coast of Maine. The following facts in connection with the unique craft are interesting, as showing the advantages gained by the method.

The vessel is perfectly flat on the bottom, drawing about five feet of water when loaded. She is 70 feet in length over all, 56 feet keel measure and 22 feet wide. Her hold is six feet deep and is divided into two compartments, by a centre-board, on each side of which is built a turn-table.

The factory is built between the masts and is 24x30 feet in dimensions. The benches are built out over the rail five feet. This is a great convenience, as all the shells and refuse can be dropped overboard and carried away by the tide. Some of the other good points are these, viz.:

There is always high water for the boat when they come to unload their lobsters. She can always move away from any place where lobsters are scarce. And time can be saved, as the factory hands live on board. There are nine berths, four in the fore-cabin and five in the cabin. The factory is built in sections, so that it can be taken down or erected when desirous of moving to a new location, though this is not really necessary, as she sails very well even when the factory is up.

Mr. Shand packed lobsters, halibut, clams, etc., in his factory at La Havre Islands, N. S., last summer, and though it was only a trial season, he was successful even beyond his expectations. He says the factory is all that its name implies—the Missing Link. Other packers who have seen it, speak quite enthusiastically about it, and one man ventured to remark that the factories of the future would be floating concerns. Although this is perhaps a little too emphatic, still there is no doubt that there are advantages over the factories on shore that commend themselves to all who have examined her.—Fishing Gazette.

Nature's Medicine.

Nature's Medicine for constipation, liver complaint, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and sallow complexion is Laxa Liver Pills. They are a perfect laxative, never griping or causing pain. One pill each night for 30 days will cure constipation.